



# महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र

## असाधारण भाग पाच-अ

वर्ष ८, अंक ४(२)]

बुधवार, मार्च १६, २०२२/फाल्गुन २५, शके १९४३

[पृष्ठे २० किंमत : रुपये ३६.००

### असाधारण क्रमांक ९

### प्राधिकृत प्रकाशन

महाराष्ट्र विधानसभेत व महाराष्ट्र विधानपरिषदेत सादर केलेली विधेयके (इंग्रजी अनुवाद).

### MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT

The following Bill was introduced in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on the 16th March, 2022 is published under Rule 117 of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Rules :—

#### L. A. BILL No. IX OF 2022.

#### A BILL

*to provide for settlement of arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee which were levied, payable or imposed, respectively, under various Acts administered by the Goods and Services Tax Department and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for settlement of arrears 74 of 1956, under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, the Bombay Sales of Motor Bom. LXVI of 1958, the Bombay Spirit Taxation Act, 1958, the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, the 1958. Maharashtra Purchase Tax on Sugarcane Act, 1962, the Maharashtra Bom. XI State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1975, of 1959. the Maharashtra Sales Tax on the Transfer of the Right to use any Mah. IX of 1962. Goods for any Purpose Act, 1985, the Maharashtra Tax on Luxuries Mah. XVI of 1975.

(१)

Act, 1987, the Maharashtra Tax on Entry of Motor Vehicles into Local Areas Act, 1987, the Maharashtra Sales Tax on the Transfer of Property in Goods involved in the Execution of Works Contract (Re-enacted) Act, 1989, the Maharashtra Tax on the Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2002 and the Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002; it is hereby enacted in the Seventy-third Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Mah.  
XVIII of  
1985.  
Mah. XLI  
of 1987.  
Mah.  
XLII of  
1987.  
Mah.  
XXXVI  
of 1989.  
Mah. IV  
of 2003.  
Mah. IX  
of 2005.

Short title  
and  
commencement.

**1.** (1) This Act may be called the Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears of Tax, Interest, Penalty or Late Fee Act, 2022.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st April 2022.

Definitions.

- 2.** (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-
- (a) “Annexure” means the Annexure appended to this Act;
  - (b) “appellate authority” means the authority specified in sub-section (1) of section 14 of this Act;
  - (c) “applicant” means a person who is liable to pay arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee levied or leviable under the Relevant Act or any other person including financial institution who desires to avail the benefit of settlement by complying with the conditions under this Act;
  - (d) “arrears” means the outstanding amount of tax, interest, penalty or late fee, as the case may be,-
    - (i) payable by an assessee as per any statutory order under the Relevant Act; or
    - (ii) admitted in the return or, as the case may be, the revised return filed under the Relevant Act and which has not been paid either wholly or partly; or
    - (iii) determined and recommended to be payable by the auditor, in the audit report submitted as per section 61 of the Value Added Tax Act, whether the notice under section 32 or 32A of the Value Added Tax Act, has been issued or not,

and such arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee, pertains to specified period and it also includes the interest payable on the admitted tax under the Relevant Act for the specified period ;

- (e) “Commissioner” means an officer appointed as the Commissioner of State Tax under clause (a) of section 3 of the Goods and Services Tax Act and includes the Commissioner of Sales Tax appointed under sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Value Added Tax Act;
- (f) “designated authority” means an authority appointed under section 3 of this Act;
- (g) “disputed tax” means the tax other than un-disputed tax as defined in clause (q);
- (h) “Goods and Services Tax Act” means the Maharashtra Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017;
- (i) “Government” or “State Government” means the Government of Maharashtra ;
- (j) “order of settlement” means an order issued under this Act for settlement of arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee ;
- (k) “Relevant Act” means the following Acts, namely :—
  - (i) the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 ;
  - (ii) the Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1958;
  - (iii) the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959 ;
  - (iv) the Maharashtra Purchase Tax on Sugarcane Act, 1962 ;
  - (v) the Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1975 ;
  - (vi) the Maharashtra Sales Tax on the Transfer of Right to use any Goods for any Purpose Act, 1985 ;
  - (vii) the Maharashtra Tax on Entry of Motor Vehicles into Local Areas Act, 1987 ;
  - (viii) the Maharashtra Tax on Luxuries Act, 1987 ;
  - (ix) the Maharashtra Sales Tax on the Transfer of Property in Goods involved in the Execution of Works Contract (Re-enacted) Act, 1989 ;

Mah.  
XLIII of  
2017.

74 of  
1956.

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LXVI of  
1958.

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of 1959.  
Mah. IX  
of 1962.

Mah. XVI  
of 1975.

Mah.  
XVIII of  
1985.

Mah.  
XLII of  
1987.

Mah.  
XLI of  
1987.

Mah.  
XXXVI of  
1989.

- (x) the Maharashtra Tax on the Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2002; and Mah. IV of 2003.
- (xi) the Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002 ; Mah. IX of 2005.  
and also includes the rules made or notifications issued thereunder ;
- (l) “requisite amount” means an amount required to be paid by the applicant under this Act and shall be the aggregate of the amount paid during the period specified in clause (b) of the Table given in sub-section (2) of section 10 of this Act towards,-
- (i) the amount of un-disputed tax, and
  - (ii) the amount of disputed tax, interest, penalty, late fee, whether levied or not,  
as determined under sections 8 and 9 of the Act and as specified in *Annexure-A or Annexure-B* appended to the Act ;
- (m) “return dues” means the amount of tax, interest or late fee, admitted in the return or the revised return filed under the Relevant Act in respect of the specified period but which has remained un-paid either wholly or partly at any time on or before the 1st April 2022 ;
- (n) “specified period” means any period ending on or before the 30<sup>th</sup> June 2017 ;
- (o) “statutory order” means any order passed under the Relevant Act, raising the demand of tax, interest, penalty or late fee payable by the applicant ;
- (p) “Tax on the Entry Act” means the Maharashtra Tax on the Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2002 ; Mah. IV of 2003.
- (q) “un-disputed tax” means,-
- (i) the taxes collected separately under the Relevant Act ;  
or
  - (ii) the taxes shown payable in the return or the revised return under the Relevant Act; or
  - (iii) an amount claimed by the dealer as deductions as per rule 57 of the Value Added Tax Rules or similar rules under other Relevant Act ; or

(iv) an amount forfeited under the statutory order or excess tax collection shown in the return, revised return or Audit report, as the case may be, submitted under the Relevant Act ; or

(v) any amount of tax determined and recommended to be payable by the auditor, in the audit report submitted as per section 61 of the Value Added Tax Act, and accepted by the assessee, either wholly or partly ; or

(vi) the tax deducted at source (TDS) by the employer under the Value Added Tax Act ; or

(vii) the tax collection made under section 31A of the Value Added Tax Act ;

(viii) the tax payable by the enrollment certificate holder under the Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1975 ;

(ix) the tax deducted by the employer under the Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1975 ;

(x) the amount of disallowed set-off under rules 52A or 52B of the Value Added Tax Rules, which is eligible to be claimed in the subsequent period ;

(r) "Value Added Tax Act" means the Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002 ;

(s) "Value Added Tax Rules" means the Maharashtra Value Added Tax Rules, 2005 made under the Value Added Tax Act.

(2) Words and expressions used in this Act but not defined herein shall have the same meanings as respectively assigned to them under the Relevant Act.

3. (1) The Commissioner of State Tax shall be the Commissioner Designated authority for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The officers specified in sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Value Added Tax Act or, as the case may be, under section 3 of the Goods and Services Tax Act, shall be the designated authorities for the purposes of this Act. The subordination of the said officers shall be as per rule 5 of the Value Added Tax Rules.

Mah.  
XVI of  
1975.

Mah.  
XVI of  
1975.

Mah. IX  
of 2005.

(3) The Commissioner may, by notification published in the *Official Gazette*, delegate his powers to the designated authorities as specified in sub-section (2), and such authorities shall, within their jurisdiction, exercise the powers over such area or areas, as notified, from time to time, under section 10 of the Value Added Tax Act or, as the case may be, under sub-section (2) of section 4 and section 5 of the Goods and Services Tax Act.

Eligibility for settlement.

**4.** (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, an applicant, whether registered or not under the Relevant Act, shall be eligible to make an application for settlement of arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee in respect of the specified period, whether such arrears are disputed in appeal under the Relevant Act or not.

(2) The applicant, who has availed benefits under any of the Amnesty Schemes, as declared by the Government under any Government Resolution or under the Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears in Disputes Act, 2016 or the Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears of Tax, Interest, Penalty or Late Fee Act, 2019, shall also be eligible to make an application under this Act.

Mah.  
XVI of  
2016.

Mah.  
XV of  
2019.

(3) For the settlement under this Act, the conditions stated in section 11 and other provisions of this Act shall be complied with.

Cases litigated by the State, also eligible for settlement.

**5.** Where the Goods and Services Tax Department has filed reference or an appeal before the Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal or the Courts, the demands disputed by the said Department including tax, interest, penalty or late fee may be considered for the settlement of arrears by the applicant and the application for settlement may be filed accordingly. In such cases, once the amount disputed by the said Department is settled under this Act, there shall be no refund or adjustment of the amount so paid or there shall be no recovery of the waiver already granted under this Act.

Adjustment and determination of arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee, if any, eligible for settlement.

**6.** (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Relevant Act or under this Act,—

(a) any payment made in respect of a statutory order either in the appeal or otherwise, on or before the 31st March 2022, shall first be adjusted towards the amount of un-disputed tax and then disputed tax, thereafter, towards the interest and the balance amount remaining unadjusted, shall then be adjusted towards the penalty and the late fee, sequentially;

(b) after adjustment of amount as specified in clause (a), only the amount remaining outstanding for the specified period, if any, as on the 1st April 2022 or any demand raised for the specified period by any statutory order during the period from 1st April 2022 to 30th September 2022, shall be considered for the settlement under this Act.

(2) The provisions of foregoing clauses in respect of adjustment of amount paid and determination of arrears shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the return dues or, as the case may be, dues as per the recommendations made in respect of tax, interest or late fee by the auditor in the Audit report.

**7.** (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Relevant Act or under the provisions contained in this Act, any arrears determined as per any statutory order for the specified period, as on the 1st April 2022, which are rupees ten thousand or less per financial year under the Relevant Act shall be written off.

Write off in  
respect of  
certain  
amounts.

(2) The post assessment interest on such written off dues shall stand waived.

**8.** (1) The requisite amount payable towards the settlement of arrears as determined under section 6 shall be as follows,—

Determination  
of requisite  
amount and  
extent of  
waiver.

(a) where the said tax is un-disputed or disputed, then the extent of the payment of such un-disputed tax, disputed tax, interest, penalty or late fee and applicable waiver in respect of disputed tax, interest, penalty or late fee for One Time Payment option or Installment option as provided in section 10, shall be as specified in *Annexure-A* or *Annexure-B*, as the case may be;

(b) notwithstanding anything contained in this section and section 9, where arrears determined as per section 6, of tax, interest, penalty or late fee as per any statutory order is of rupees ten lakh or less and if, the applicant opts for payment of a lump sum amount under One Time Payment option, then the extent of lump sum payment and applicable waiver shall be as specified in *Annexure-A* or *Annexure-B*, as the case may be.

(2) The payment of the requisite amount as determined under this section shall be made in the form of *Chalan* prescribed under the Relevant Act or, in Form-MTR-6 prescribed under the Value Added Tax Rules as the case may be, and shall be made on or before the last day specified in clause (b) of the Table given in sub-section (2) of section 10 of this Act, as applicable to the option opted by the applicant.

(3) The payment made on any account on or before the 31st March 2022 shall not be considered as a payment towards the requisite amount.

(4) Under any circumstances, the applicant shall not be entitled to any waiver in respect of un-disputed tax.

(5) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the applicant shall be entitled to the waiver of disputed tax, interest, penalty or late fee, to the extent as prescribed in *Annexure-A* or *Annexure-B*, as the case may be.

(6) Where the applicant has made the payment which is less than the requisite amount as determined under this section then, the designated authority shall compute the proportionate amount of waiver admissible under the option opted by the applicant, in proportion to the requisite amount paid by the applicant :

Provided that, the amount so paid shall first be adjusted towards the un-disputed tax and the amount remaining, if any, after such adjustment shall then be adjusted towards the disputed tax, interest, penalty and late fee, proportionately.

(7) No application shall be rejected merely on the ground that the payment made by the applicant during the period as per option opted by the applicant under this Act is less than the requisite amount.

Determination  
of requisite  
amount and  
extent of waiver  
under the Tax  
on the Entry  
Act.

**9.** The applicant who is liable to pay entry tax under the Tax on the Entry Act as determined in the statutory order then, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Relevant Act, for the purpose of settlement under this Act,—

(1) the requisite amount shall be the amount equivalent to the amount of entry tax determined in the statutory order, or the amount reduced or denied by the amount of set-off of entry tax, as provided under rule 53 or 54, respectively, under the Value Added Tax Rules or, as the case may be, under the Bombay Sales Tax Rules, 1959, whichever is less;

(2) in case the said applicant has paid the amount as determined under clause (1), on or before the last date specified in clause (b) of the Table given in sub-section (2) of section 10 of this Act, considering the options for which the settlement is desired, then the balance amount of tax remaining payable shall be waived by passing order under this Act and the said applicant shall not be entitled to claim the set-off of any amount including the amount paid on or before the 31st March 2022 under the Value Added Tax Rules, or, as the case may be, under the Bombay Sales Tax Rules, 1959 ;

(3) the interest as per any statutory order shall be considered for determining the requisite amount and waiver in that respect in accordance with the *Annexure-A* or *Annexure-B*, as the case may be ;

(4) the requisite amount and waiver in respect of the penalty imposed as per any statutory order shall be determined in accordance with the *Annexure-A* or *Annexure-B*, as the case may be ;

(5) the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3), (6) and (7) of section 8 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to this section.

**10.** (1) The requisite amount shall be paid under One Time Payment option : Options and duration for payment of requisite amount.

Provided that, in case the arrears are in excess of rupees fifty lakhs, then the applicant may opt to pay the requisite amount under Instalment option.

(2) The duration for the payment of requisite amount and the submission of application under this Act shall be as given in the Table below :--

#### TABLE

Sr. No.	Particulars	Option 1 : One Time Payment	Option 2 : Instalment option
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a)	Duration for submission of application under section 12.	Commencing from the 1st April 2022 and ending on the 14th October 2022.	Commencing from the 1st April 2022 and ending on the 14th October 2022.
(b)	Duration in which requisite amount is to be paid.	Minimum 25 per cent. of the requisite amount to be paid and ending on the 30th September 2022.	the 1st April 2022 during the period commencing from the 1st April 2022 and ending on the 30th September

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			<p>2022 and remaining of requisite amount in three equal quarterly instalments from the date of the application under section 12. All installments shall be paid within nine months from the date of application :</p> <p>Provided that, if any instalment is paid beyond the due date, it shall attract interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum :</p> <p>Provided further that, in case all instalments are not paid within nine months, proportionate benefit as specified in section 8 and section 9 shall be granted.</p>

Conditions  
for settlement.

**11.** (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any provisions of the Relevant Act, the appeal, if any, pending before the appellate authority under the Relevant Act or the Tribunal or the Court in respect of any statutory order, shall be withdrawn fully and un-conditionally by the applicant.

(2) Where excess set-off or refund under Value Added Tax Act is adjusted against liability under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 or the Tax on the Entry Act and where such adjustment of set-off or refund is reduced or denied in the assessment under the Value Added Tax Act then in order to settle dues under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 or the Tax on the Entry Act, appeal filed under the Value Added Tax Act needs to be withdrawn fully and unconditionally alongwith appeal under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 or the Tax on the Entry Act, as the case may be.

(3) The submission of acknowledgement of application for withdrawal of appeal to the designated authority, alongwith the application for settlement shall be treated as sufficient proof towards withdrawal of the said appeal.

Application  
for settlement  
of arrears.

**12.** (1) The applicant shall make a separate application for each class of arrears given in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 2, under the Relevant Act, separately for each financial year, on or before the last date specified in clause (a) of the Table given in sub-section (2) of section 10 :

Provided that, in case an applicant has paid requisite amount within the time, specified in clause (b) of the Table given in sub-section (2) of section 10 of this Act but could not apply within the time, then the delay upto thirty days may be condoned by the designated authority after recording the reasons for delay.

(2) The application shall be made to the designated authority in such form and in such manner, as may be specified by an order of the Commissioner.

(3) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, where an applicant desires to settle the arrears of return dues under the Relevant Act, in respect of the specified period, then he shall submit a separate application for each of such return or revised return under each Relevant Act:

Provided that, where an applicant desires to settle the return dues in respect of more than one return or revised return pertaining to a financial year, then he may make a single application.

(4) Every such application shall be accompanied by the proof of payment of the full requisite amount in case of One Time Payment option and minimum 25 per cent. of the requisite amount in case of Instalment option, as determined under sections 8 and 9 and the documents stated in the application form.

**13.** (1) If the designated authority is satisfied that the applicant has paid the requisite amount determined in accordance with sections 8 and 9, the designated authority shall pass an order and provide the copy of the said order to the applicant within three months from the last date specified for payment of requisite amount under One Time Payment option or the date specified for payment of last instalment of the requisite amount under Instalment option, as the case may be, and thereupon, notwithstanding anything contained in the Relevant Act, such applicant shall be discharged of his liability to the extent of the amount of waiver specified in the order of settlement.

Order of  
settlement.

(2) Where, the application for settlement of arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee is not in accordance with the provisions of this Act, then the designated authority may, by an order, in writing, reject the application, after giving an opportunity of being heard to the applicant. On rejection of such application and if the applicant had withdrawn the appeal to apply for settlement then the said original appeal under the Relevant Act shall be reinstated on application made in this behalf to the appellate authority under the Relevant Act subject to the provisions of section 14.

(3) The designated authority may, on his own motion or on application of the applicant, within six months from the date of the receipt of the order of settlement by the applicant, rectify any error apparent from the record :

Provided that, the application for rectification shall be made within sixty days from the date of the receipt of the order of settlement by the applicant :

Provided further that, no order adversely affecting the applicant shall be passed without giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Appeal  
against order  
passed under  
this Act.

**14.** (1) An appeal against any order passed under this Act shall lie to,—

(a) the concerned Deputy Commissioner of State Tax (Administration), if the order is passed by the authority subordinate to him;

(b) the concerned Joint Commissioner of State Tax (Administration), if the order is passed by the Deputy Commissioner of State Tax;

(c) the concerned Additional Commissioner of State Tax, if the order is passed by the Joint Commissioner of State Tax.

(2) The appeal shall be filed within sixty days from the date of receipt of any order passed under this Act and any appeal filed thereafter shall not be entertained.

(3) The appellate authority as specified in sub-section (1) of this section shall, after making such further enquiry, as may be necessary, pass such order, as it thinks just and proper.

(4) There shall be no second appeal against an order passed under sub-section (3) of this section.

Review of  
order passed  
under this  
Act.

**15.** (1) Any order passed under this Act may be reviewed by the Commissioner, on his own motion, at any time within twelve months from the date of service of order.

(2) After noticing any error in such order, in so far as it is prejudicial to the interest of revenue, the Commissioner may serve on the applicant a notice and pass an order to the best of his judgment, where necessary within the time limit prescribed in sub-section (1).

Bar on re-  
opening of  
settled cases  
under  
Relevant Act.

**16.** Subject to other provisions of this Act, an order of settlement issued under this Act shall be conclusive as to the settlement of arrears covered under that order, and the matter covered by such order of settlement shall not be re-opened in any proceeding of review or revision or any other proceedings under the Relevant Act, except any proceedings on account of specific observations made by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

**17.** (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 16, where it appears to the designated authority that, the applicant has obtained the benefit of settlement, by suppressing any material information or particulars or by furnishing any incorrect or false information, if any, or suppression of material facts, concealment of any particulars is found in the proceedings related to search and seizure under the Relevant Act, then the designated authority, for the reasons to be recorded in writing and after giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard, may within two years from the end of the financial year in which the order of settlement has been served, revoke the said order issued under sub-section (1) of section 13.

(2) If an order of settlement is revoked under sub-section (1), the assessment, re-assessment, rectification, revision, review or appeal, as the case may be, under the Relevant Act, covered by such order of settlement, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sections 11 and 16, stand revived or reinstated immediately upon such revocation, and such assessment, re-assessment, rectification, revision, review or appeal, as the case may be, shall be decided in accordance with the provisions of the Relevant Act, as if no order of settlement of the arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee has ever been made. However, where the period of limitation for re-assessment, rectification, revision or review under the Relevant Act is expiring within two years from the date of the order of revocation then, notwithstanding anything contained in the Relevant Act, the re-assessment, rectification, revision or review under the Relevant Act shall be made by the respective authorities within two years from the date of the order of such revocation :

Provided that, an original appeal under the Relevant Act shall be reinstated on application made in this behalf to the appellate authority under the Relevant Act.

**18.** Under no circumstances, the applicant shall be entitled to get the refund of any amount paid under this Act : No refund under this Act.

Provided that, in case the order of settlement is revoked or rejected under the provisions of this Act, the amount paid by the applicant under this Act shall be treated to have been paid under the Relevant Act.

**19.** (1) The Commissioner may, from time to time, issue instructions and directions as he may deem fit to the designated authorities, for carrying out the purposes of this Act. Power of Commissioner under this Act.

(2) The Commissioner may, by an order, prescribe the forms for the purpose of this Act and the manner in which the form shall be submitted.

Power to remove difficulty.

**20.** (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Government may, as occasion arises, by an order published in the *Official Gazette*, do anything not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, which appears to it to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty :

Provided that, no order shall be made after the expiry of a period of one year from the date of commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under sub-section (1) shall be laid, as soon as may be, after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature.

*Annexure-A*

(see sections 8 and 9)

(for the periods commencing on or after the 1st April 2005 and ending on or before the 30th June 2017)

Sr. No.	Amount	One Time Payment option		Instalment option	
		Amount to be paid	Amount of waiver	Amount to be paid	Amount of waiver
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
(1)	Un-disputed Tax.	100 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	NIL	100 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	NIL
(2)	Disputed Tax.	50 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	50 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	56 per cent. in column (b)	44 per cent. in column (b)
(3)	Interest payable under the Relevant Act or interest payable as per any statutory order or returns or revised returns.	15 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	85 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	15 per cent. in column (b)	85 per cent. in column (b)
(4)	Outstanding penalty as per any statutory order.	5 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	95 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	5 per cent. in column (b)	95 per cent. in column (b)
(5)	Post assessment interest or penalty or both leviable under the Relevant Act but not levied upto the date of application by the dealer.	0 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	100 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	0 per cent. in column (b)	100 per cent. in column (b)
(6)	Late fee payable in respect of returns filed on or before the 31st March 2022.	5 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	95 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	5 per cent. in column (b)	95 per cent. in column (b)
OR					
(7)	Where amount of arrears as per any statutory order is of rupees ten lakh or less, applicant may opt for lump sum payment instead of determining requisite amount as per Sr. Nos. (1) to (5) above.	20 per cent. of the arrears	80 per cent. of the arrears alongwith post assessment interest or penalty or both leviable under the Relevant Act but not levied upto the date of application.	Not applicable	Not applicable

*Annexure-B*

(see sections 8 and 9 )

(for the periods ending on or before the 31st March 2005)

Sr. No.	Amount	One Time Payment option		Instalment option	
		Amount to be paid	Amount of waiver	Amount to be paid	Amount of waiver
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
(1)	Un-disputed Tax.	100 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	NIL	100 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	NIL
(2)	Disputed Tax.	30 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	70 per cent. of the amount of the amount in column (b)	34 per cent. in column (b)	66 per cent. in column (b)
(3)	Interest payable under the Relevant Act or interest payable as per any statutory order or returns or revised returns.	10 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	90 per cent. of the amount of the amount of the amount in column (b)	10 per cent. in column (b)	90 per cent. in column (b)
(4)	Outstanding penalty as per any statutory order.	5 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	95 per cent. of the amount of the amount of the amount in column (b)	5 per cent. in column (b)	95 per cent. in column (b)
(5)	Post assessment interest or penalty or both leviable under the Relevant Act but not levied upto the date of application by the dealer.	0 per cent. of the amount in column (b)	100 per cent. of the amount of the amount of the amount in column (b)	0 per cent. in column (b)	100 per cent. in column (b)
OR					
(6)	Where amount of arrears as per any statutory order is of rupees ten lakh or less, applicant may opt for lump sum payment instead of determining requisite amount as per Sr. Nos. (1) to (4) above.	20 per cent. of the amount of arrears	80 per cent. of the amount applicable of arrears alongwith post assessment interest or penalty or both leviable under the Relevant Act but not levied upto the date of application.	Not applicable	Not applicable

#### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

With a view to give effect to the proposals contained in the Budget Speech for the year 2022-2023, the Government considers it expedient for settlement of arrears under the various Acts administered by the Goods and Services Tax Department.

2. The Goods and Services Tax Act has come into force with effect from the 1st July 2017. Prior to the implementation of Goods and Services Tax in the State, various Tax Laws were in force. Some of the Tax Laws have been repealed and subsumed in the Goods and Services Tax. A large number of cases involving outstanding dues and litigations are pending. In order to unlock the amount involved in the outstanding dues and reduce the old pending litigations, the Government considers it expedient to provide for a scheme for settlement of arrears of tax, interest, penalty or late fee under the Relevant Act, for the specified period ending on or before the 30th June 2017.

3. In view of the Covid-19 pandemic, small industries, traders and other dealers have undergone a lot of financial stress. Therefore, the Government considers it expedient to provide a relief to such dealers. This scheme mainly targets the class of dealers by providing lump sum payment option for settlement of dues and closure of old pending litigations.

4. For other classes of dealers, the scheme safeguards the revenue in respect of un-disputed tax with an incentive towards the partial waiver of disputed tax, interest, penalty or the late fee. For bigger dealers who are facing financial crunch, option to pay the amount by instalments has been provided.

5. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.

Mumbai,

Dated the 15th March, 2022.

AJIT PAWAR,

Deputy Chief Minister.

## MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

The Bill involves the following proposals for delegation of legislative power, namely :—

*Clause 3(3).*— Under this clause, power is taken to the Commissioner, to delegate by the notification in the *Official Gazette*, his powers to the designated authorities as specified in sub-section (2).

*Clause 12(2).*— Under this clause, power is taken to the Commissioner to specify by an order, Form of application and manner of making of it to the designated authority.

*Clause 19.*— Under this clause, power is taken to the Commissioner, to issue instructions and directions as he may deem fit to the designated authorities and to prescribe the forms for the purpose of this Act and the manner in which the form shall be submitted.

*Clause 20(1).*— Under this clause, power is taken to the State Government to remove, by an order published in the *Official Gazette*, within a period of one year from the date of publication of the Act, any difficulty, which may arise in giving effect to the provisions of the Act.

2. The abovementioned proposals for delegation of legislative power are of normal character.

#### FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The Bill proposes to provide for settlement of arrears under various Acts administered by the Goods and Services Tax Department so as to give effect to the proposals contained in the Budget Speech for the year 2022-23.

There is no provision in the Bill which would involve the recurring or non-recurring expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State on its enactment as an Act of the State Legislature.

**GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLE 207 OF THE  
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

(Copy of Government of Maharashtra Order, Law and Judiciary Department)

In exercise of the power conferred upon him by clause (1) of Article 207 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of The Maharashtra is pleased to recommend to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, the Introduction of the Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears of Tax, Interest, Penalty or Late Fee Bill, 2022.

**Vidhan Bhavan :**  
Mumbai,  
Dated 16th March, 2022.

RAJENDRA BHAGWAT,  
Principal Secretary,  
Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.